The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
AND OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

AUGUST 19, 1916

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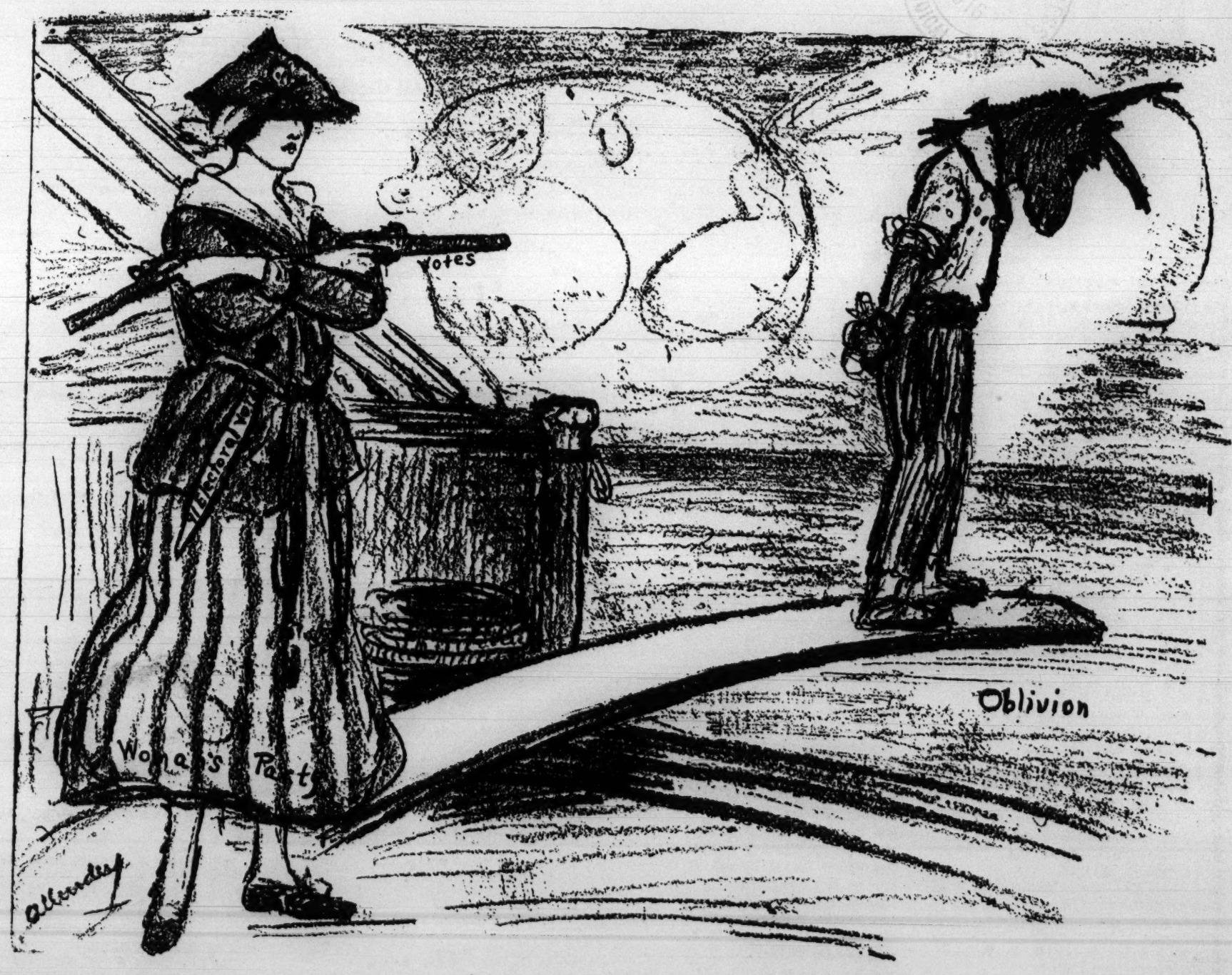

"Sic Semper Tyrannis!"

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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OBJECT: To secure an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.
MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.
ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five cents. There are no dues.

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and of the National Woman's Party
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AUGUST 19, 1916

Notes of the Week

Representative Vare Praises Hughes' Interpretation of National Duty to Women

CANDIDATE CHARLES EVANS HUGHES' conscience is at one with the nation's conscience as to the duty of Congress to submit the Susan B. Anthony amendment for equal suffrage for all citizens of the United States," said Representative Edwin H. Vare, of Pennsylvania, August 14, to a Philadelphia reporter. "Go the limit in quoting me for Mr. Hughes' righteous interpretation of national duty. What women ought to receive according to all political parties, it is the duty of every moral person to grant. Where duty is universally confessed, who dares say the republic of the United States of America shall be stone deaf? Mr. Hughes was quick to accept the irresistible conclusion of logic that where the conscience of all parties confessed that a right ought to be granted, it is impossible to hold the nation, the Congress, to be without moral consciousness of that right. For Congress to refuse to act, is for the party in power to be either unmoral or immoral."

Wilson League Urges Action on Suffrage

THE Woodrow Wilson Progressive League of California, in conference at San Francisco August 5, sent a telegram to President Wilson urging him to "take immediate action with Congress in regard to the federal suffrage amendment."

Boston Mayor Urges President to Support National Suffrage

A LETTER to President Wilson of August 9 from Mayor Curley of Boston, asks the President to reverse his stand on woman suffrage and use his influence with Congress to insure the immediate passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Colored Women's Clubs Endorse Equal Suffrage Amendment

RESOLUTIONS urging the submission of the Susan B. Anthony equal suffrage amendment to the state legislatures were adopted at the tenth biennial convention of the National Association of Colored Women's clubs at Baltimore, Maryland, last week.

Women Help Pay Congressmen's Campaign Expenses

THAT the campaign is well under way may be judged by the increased thickness of the Congressional *Record* nowadays owing to the various political speeches and campaign material which are inserted every day. Members may, with the consent of Congress, circularize their entire constituency with issues of the *Record*. These *Records* are sent out from the Government Printing Office at the expense of the federal government.

Then, too, the mailing, under the franking privilege, of a variety of public documents, and the cost of materials, are items of great expense to the federal government.

Beside this there is to be calculated the amount of stock and printing involved in personal correspondence, regarded as frankable and treated as such.

As this is a close election year, all members are availing themselves of the franking privileges to the limit, and nothing in the form of a "tickler" which may be sent to their constituents at the expense of the government is being held back.

It is well to remember that a large share of this expense is borne by the voteless women of the country.

Another Democratic Plank Broken

THE Democratic administration which has refused to give any aid to women's political freedom has not hesitated to appropriate the revenue derived from the taxes women are required to pay. The Sixty-fourth Congress has broken all previous records with its appropriations.

With the passage this week of the $50,000,000 ship purchase bill and the probable approval by the House of the Senate's gigantic naval bill, the appropriations of the Sixty-fourth Congress will have exceeded the previous high records by at least half a billion dollars. The aggregate appropriation by Congress for all purposes probably will approximate $1,700,000,000 as against $1,114,000,000 for the Sixty-third Congress.

What about the "economy promise" of the Democratic platform of 1912?

Inspirations of Antiquity

SENATOR JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS announced in the Senate last week that President Wilson's expression "too proud to fight" was an adaption of an old quotation from the classics—"ancient as the Scripture."

Perhaps the President's theories concerning the enfranchisement of women come from the same source; they are certainly not up to date.

"What are we going to do with Women?" —Asquith

PREMIER ASQUITH practically announced to the House of Commons that any further extension of the franchise in England must include England's women when, on August 14, he gave the decision of the Cabinet that any new franchise and registration reform in the midst of a great war was too complex and controversial a problem to be undertaken.

Dealing with the suggestion that the franchise should be extended to all soldiers and munitions workers, Mr. Asquith said there were the gravest difficulties in the way, and that there were serious objections from a military point of view to holding a general election among the troops in the field. He added:

"General enfranchisement has been brought face to face with another problem. What are we going to do with women?"

The Premier declared that representatives of the women had presented to him a perfectly unanswerable case. They were content, while England was at war, to abide by the present franchise, he said, but would urge their claims if the qualifications for the franchise were altered.

The London dispatch giving the news says:

"There is no doubt that one of the main reasons for the Government's avoidance of the franchise problem was the threat of the women that they would refuse to recognize any change in the franchise in favor of fighting men which failed at the same time to recognize women's right to the franchise."

Germany to Limit Women's Work After the War

A DISPATCH dated August 13 from The Hague says:

"The various German merchants' associations have come to an agreement, to hold good for at least six months after the war, with the National Clerks' Union and other commercial employes' unions, to exclude female labor as far as possible from offices and stores, and to fix minimum wages for men returning from the war."

This deliberate plan to drive women back to the "hell of dependence" from which they are just escaping would not be possible in a land of enfranchised women. It is essential that women everywhere unite to win the vote in the quickest possible way.

Iowa Organizes Branch of Congressional Union

THE state of Iowa will never hold another referendum campaign on suffrage! This was the exclamation heard over and over from Iowa suffragists, who called a state conference in Des Moines the eleventh of August to organize a state branch of the Congressional Union for active work to secure the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The call to this conference was sent out by Mrs. E. M. Hill, district W. C. T. U. president; Dr. Nina Wilson-Dewey, identified with the legislative fight for Iowa's enfranchisement; Mrs.

Mrs. Fred A. Patterson
Press Chairman, Iowa Congressional Union

Ellen Rourke, state factory inspector, and Miss Pearl de Jarnette, superintendent of schools in Polk county.

Iowa's defeat lay but two months behind; and the enthusiasm of the leaders for the new and more forthright struggle for enfranchisement spoke volumes for the spirit of the women of Iowa. This spirit and the conference itself proved that that defeat had taught lessons and brought rewards. From every part of the state and from unexpected sources, women who had looked forward with profound uninterest to another five years' referendum campaign answered the call of the first small group of Congressional Union members in Des Moines.

Miss Vivian Pierce and Miss Elsie Hill, on the invitation of the local leaders, spoke in many sections of the state, from the eastern to the western border, and met with a ready response to their appeals for federal work. The declaration of Mr. Hughes for the amendment lent enthusiasm to the new campaign. Among the women who came forward with offers of help were Mrs. Lulu L. Hughes of Ames; Miss Daisy S. Deighton of Shenandoah; Mrs. Fred A. Patterson and Mrs. Redsall of Sioux City; Mrs. Donald Macrae of Council Bluffs; Mrs. Lewis de Ormond, president of the Scott County Suffrage League; Miss Marion Gilbert of the Junior League of Burlington; Miss Anne Ryan, secretary of the Dubuque County League; Mrs. Fred Hunter, Mrs. E. O. Koester; Mrs. Alfred N. Beim and Mrs. G. H. France of Des Moines.

Miss Elsie Hill held street meetings in the river counties and in Des Moines, and women's organizations which did not hear Congressional Union speakers were reached by the 10,000 calls and programs that were mailed through the state.

Mrs. Donald Macrae
Vice-Chairman, Iowa Congressional Union

THE state conference and conference dinner were held at the Harris-Emery auditorium and tea room, one of the most attractive assembly places in Des Moines. The tea room is done in yellow shades with a charming Pompeian fountain in the center surrounded by potted ferns. Four tall urns were filled with yellow blossoms; each table of four was daintily decorated with yellow sprays; and the purple, white and gold Congressional Union flags and Anthony amendment banners lent a vivid note to the scene.

Mrs. J. K. Macomber, "the wittiest woman in Des Moines," acted as chairman of the luncheon, giving place to Mrs. Fred Hunter at the conference proper. Governor George W. Clark of Iowa opened the conference with a speech of welcome to the delegates and visitors, which struck the new suffrage note in Iowa. He welcomed the women to the larger work that lies just ahead, and pointed out that only through co-operation and union on the part of all for the newer and more direct method, could the power of Iowa be made effective. Mr. Guy Miller, city councillor, spoke a few brief words of welcome for the city on behalf of Mayor MacVicor, who appointed him before leaving for New York.

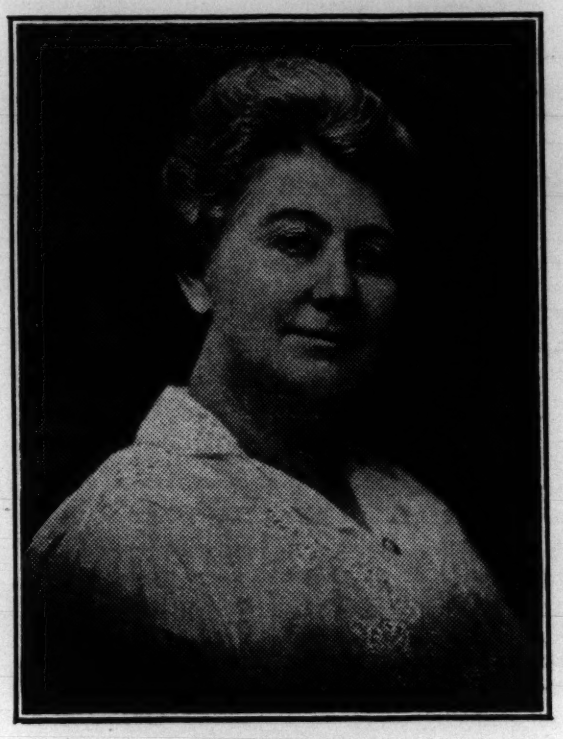
Miss Florence King, woman attorney of Chicago, speaking for Illinois on the Woman's Party, told of the difficulty of amending state constitutions. "The time for the women to beg enfranchisement has passed," said Miss King, in closing; "in their union lies the whole solution of the long suffrage fight."

Miss Elsie Hill told of the struggle for the amendment in the past two Congresses,

THE response of the one hundred and fifty Iowa women present was instant and enthusiastic.

Mrs. Fred Patterson of Sioux City dealt briefly with the discouraging state situation and made a plea for organization. Mrs. Fred Hunter of Des Moines, a member of one of the pioneer families of the state, for years active in suffrage work, declared that the suffrage torch of Iowa had been flickering out after the late bitter defeat, and that she felt that it had now been re-lit and was to be carried on to victory. Mrs. Hunter proposed the state organization of the Congressional Union, and her motion was carried unanimously. Mrs. S. F. Prouty, Mrs. G. H. France and Mrs. A. E. Weeks, as nominating committee, proposed the election of the state officers, and the motion was made unanimous. The name of Mrs. Frank Dodson, named chairman, in spite of her absence in Pennsylvania, created wild enthusiasm. During the past few years Mrs. Dodson has been campaign manager and field secretary in Iowa and has warm friends in every part of the state. It was many moments before the applause called forth at the mention of her name died down.

The officers elected for the first year are as follows: Chairman, Mrs. Frank Dodson, Des Moines;



Miss Ellen Rourke
State Factory Inspector

vice-chairmen, Mrs Louis De Armond of Davenport, Miss Marion Gilbert of Burlington, Miss Gertrude Ryan of Dubuque, Mrs. Donald Macrae of Council Bluffs, Miss Grace Rose of Davenport and Mrs. Herbert Lafferty, of Davenport; press chairman, Mrs. F. A. Patterson, Sioux City; membership chairman, Miss Daisy S. Deighton, Shenandoah; SUFFRAGIST chairman, Miss Isabel Ryder, Dubuque; secretary, Mrs. Fred Hunter, Des Moines; and treasurer, Mrs. Alfred Nelson Beim, Des Moines.

It is notable that a large number of the officers are selected from the river cities of the state, where suffrage has been most bitterly contested.

THE state constitution, as proposed by Mrs. Donald Macrae of Council Bluffs, was adopted unanimously. Miss Vivian Pierce spoke confidently of the Union's power in the West and of the future of the amendment; and generous contributions to the western campaign fund were pledged. The following young women assisted as ushers: Miss Pauline Rourke, Miss Blanche Robbins, Miss Cathleen Carr and Miss Lucy Rounds. Through Mrs. C. A. Robbins a resolution calling on Congress for the immediate passage of the federal suffrage amendment, was carried with enthusiasm.

The day following the convention immediate plans were made for the opening of permanent headquarters in Des Moines and for the perfecting of the district organization. Mrs. A. N. Beim will take charge in Des Moines until the return of Mrs. Dodson, with Mrs. E. A. Koester as headquarters chairmen. Miss D. S. Deighton has already begun the organization of her district. Nothing could better exemplify the new spirit that is awake in Iowa.

Hughes Champions Federal Amendment in the West

MR. HUGHES is meeting with an enthusiastic welcome from the women of the West after his ringing endorsement of the immediate enfranchisement of women by federal amendment.

In Minneapolis on August 9, Mr. Hughes was met by a bevy of women in automobiles decorated with the purple, white and gold of the Congressional Union. The hotel in which he stayed and the streets along which he passed from the station were also decorated with the Congressional Union colors.

Women's Meeting in Spokane

In Spokane an audience of three thousand women voters was gathered in the Auditorium on the afternoon of August 14. "The theatre was packed to the doors," writes Mr. Hadley, special correspondent of THE SUFFRAGIST, "and hundreds of women were turned away."

The meeting "for women only" was the first of its kind that Mr. Hughes had faced. He welcomed his auditors as "fellow citizens"—a phrase which brought down the house,—and described the gathering as the "most interesting political meeting I have addressed."

"The only men permitted in the building," says the New York *Times*, August 15, "were a man who served as a bodyguard for Mr. Hughes and who would not consent to stand outside; an electrician connected with the theatre; the newspaper men accompanying the candidate, and six members of the orchestra who could be heard but not seen. There was not a man in the Auditorium or on the platform where he could be seen, except Mr. Hughes. It was simply a case of men not being wanted. * * * Even the bodyguard had to hide himself behind a piece of scenery and the reporters were assigned to a table placed in the wings."

Miss Jeannette Donaldson, who is running on the Republican ticket for County Superintendent of Schools, acted as chairman.

Women Give Candidate Cordial Welcome

The women were warm in their welcome, obviously anxious to like Mr. Hughes and to support him. Mr. Hughes spoke in his best style and was vigorous in address and gesture. "It was obvious," says the *Times*, "that he wanted to 'make a hit'. * * * He made a very good impression—there could be no doubt of that—and he fought to win favor as he never fought before. The belief expressed by suffrage leaders—party leaders they are called here—was that the big majority of the women who were Progressives would support Mr. Hughes."

Concerning his stand on the suffrage question, Mr. Hughes said, "I am accustomed to surprises, but this meeting is a very grateful surprise. It impresses me profoundly with the truth of that which I said a few days ago in New York; that it is perfectly idle to suppose that the women in this country will be denied the right to vote.

"As I have contemplated American affairs, sitting aloof from active participation in them, I reached the conclusion that suffrage for women was inevitable in this growing and developing republic of the twentieth century. I was deeply gratified to find that the right of women to vote was recognized by the Republican party platform. That platform did not say anything in respect to the proposed federal amendment.

Platform and Personal Pledges

"In my address in answer to the notification of my nomination, I confined myself to a statement with respect to the right, apart from the particular method of obtaining it.

"It seemed to me that if we contemplate economic conditions in this country, the presence of woman in gainful occupations, her opportunities constantly widening, the growing nature of the demand for recognition of her right to participate as a member of the electorate in the government of her country—it seemed to me that no one could suppose that permanently the movement which had obtained such headway could be resisted.

"It also seemed to me that it was the part of wisdom in this country not to make necessary a continuous agitation by a fruitless opposition. I desire that this question, which is a fundamental one in respect to the composition of the electorate, should be settled at an early date.

"Women as citizens should go into the discussion of political questions as citizens, and not from a sex standpoint; and I hope the day will not be long deferred when the agitation for the right to vote in any part of this land will be unnecessary, and the right will be recognized throughout the country.

Charles E. Hughes, presidential nominee, and Mrs. Hughes were entertained by members of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage in the Flamingo Room, Hotel Pontchartrain, Detroit, on Monday, August 7. Mrs. Hughes carries a bouquet of flowers in purple, white, and gold, presented by Frances Alvord, who is at her right. At the extreme left is Mrs. R. H. Ashbaugh, president of the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs; and next her is Mrs. Nelson Whittemore, Michigan chairman of the Congressional Union.

Has Long Held Present Views on Suffrage

"Feeling that the people were entitled to know my personal position in respect to the proposed federal amendment, I took early occasion to state it. I did not see how it was possible, although the matter was not mentioned in the platform, to go through a political campaign with my views upon that question concealed. I had no desire to conceal them. I had long entertained them. I think the question is one which should be settled for the entire country and settled as speedily as possible, and therefore, while I did not propose to attempt to add and could not add to the platform of my party, I stated my personal conviction that the amendment should be submitted and ratified.

"I take pleasure in addressing you as fellow-citizens."

MR. HOWARD D. HADLEY, special correspondent for THE SUFFRAGIST on Mr. Hughes' trip, writes from Spokane:

"At the close of the first week of Governor Hughes' campaign for the presidency, during which time he has made about thirty speeches, including nine long ones in Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana, it is clear that his stand for the Susan B. Anthony amendment for woman suffrage has made his election well-nigh certain.

Hughes' Suffrage Stand Wins Votes in West

"It is apparent that Mr. Hughes' stand for the federal amendment has admittedly gained him thousands of votes in Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana, although women do not vote in either Michigan, Minnesota or North Dakota. In this progressive state of Washington his unequivocal stand for the federal amendment and particularly the prompt, decisive manner of announcing it, sent a thrill through the state, not only bringing to his support thousands of women voters, but also exerting tremendous influence in reuniting the Progressive and Republican parties.

"It is doubtful if any such enthusiasm, or such large crowds, have greeted any presidential candidate in the month of August for the last sixteen years. No hall—no two halls, in fact—would have been able to hold the crowds which clamored to hear Governor Hughes speak. Five thousand persons, men and women, strove to shake his hand in Chicago, many of them women who had stood in line for an hour or two—at least two thousand being finally turned away.

"I had not intended to venture any prophecy as a result of the first week's observation of the situation, indeed I will not undertake to predict now how the nation will go next November, but after a careful survey of the above-mentioned states, I have no hesitation in saying that Hughes will carry Michigan 75,000; Illinois 150,000; Minnesota 75,000; North Dakota 14,000 and Washington 60,000. Montana is the only one of these states I have investigated which will be at all close. I believe that Hughes will carry the state."

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Sentors Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.

In the House, on December 6, by Repsentatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.

In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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Assistant Editor.....Miss Joy Young
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Opposing Democrats

IN adopting the policy of opposing national Democratic candidates in the twelve equal suffrage states, the Woman's Party has struck out a thoroughly statesmanlike plan of action. The logic of the position of the Woman's Party is absolutely impregnable. The Democrats in Congress have opposed the federal suffrage amendment at every stage. They ought to be returned by women to power.

Between the other parties, each of which has, through its platform or its presidential candidate, endorsed the federal suffrage amendment, the Woman's Party makes no distinctions.

This policy is wise, morally and politically. Women are in a stronger position in opposing a party that has opposed them than in supporting the candidates of any other party. In supporting an untried candidate, women would need to take up the whole burden of proving what the new party or the new candidate is going to do for woman suffrage; and the Woman's Party is not interested in hypotheses.

We know and we can prove that the Democratic party is thoroughly unsatisfactory to women and ought not to be re-elected. Any other party that will succeed it will have its chance to do better; and the Woman's Party is determined that with its help a new administration will seize its chance to enfranchise women.

Nothing would have been more unfortunate than to adopt a policy of supporting candidates, presidential and congressional, of any one party. It would relegate the Woman's Party at the very opening of its political career to the position of a mere branch of an established party of men. The first essential of moral and political influence is entire independence from any other political group. We cannot appeal to women or win support from them unless we make it plain to them that we are attached to no party, that we are working for no man or set of men, but that we are working for one principle, in co-operation with any party on earth willing to co-operate with us—the principle of political liberty for American citizens.

More Phrases from Mr. Wilson

PRESIDENT WILSON sent last week a long letter to a woman's Democratic club in Colorado, explaining why women should work for him to the exclusion of their political interests.

"Women divide on public questions as men do," says the President; therefore, he infers, they must not divide on issues concerning women.

Imagine telling a group of men that men should divide as women do, and therefore ought not to use their vote to achieve the enfranchisement of a great body of men in near-by states!

The President cannot see, he tells Colorado women, how Mr. Hughes can so disregard his party platform as to declare for a federal suffrage amendment. But Mr. Wilson should remember that everybody cannot be as sensitive to the binding character of a party platform as he is.

"I," says the President, "shall endeavor to make the declaration of my own party in this matter effectual by every influence that I can properly and legitimately exercise."

The President may well endorse the declaration of his party on this matter, since he wrote that declaration himself, recommending the extension of suffrage to the women of the nation by the states. He can easily promise to make it effectual by every influence he can legitimately and properly exercise, for there is no influence the President of the United States can legitimately and properly exercise upon state legislatures. The extension of federal power has gone very far in President Wilson's administration; his "interference" with the deliberations of Congress is a matter of daily record. But for the interference of the Chief Executive with state legislative action there is no precedent. Mr. Wilson's magniloquent promise to the Democratic women of Colorado is an empty phrase.

"Antagonizing" Democrats

SENATOR LEWIS, of Illinois, recently warned a Democratic woman against the policy of opposing the Democratic party on account of its admitted opposition to women's enfranchisement.

"If women arouse the antagonism of the Democratic party," said Senator Lewis, "Democrats will oppose suffrage nationally and by states. *Moreover, you must remember that the same power which has given you the vote can take it away again.*"

This threat coming from the official whip of the Democratic party in the Senate indicates an amazing attitude of hostility to the interests of women.

According to Senator Lewis, Democrats can thwart, if they please, the national enfranchisement of women; but if women resent it, they are told that the Democratic party will be "antagonized," and will oppose their highest political interests in the state and nation.

Senator Lewis and his leaders have not grasped the present status of the suffrage movement. Women need not be alarmed over the danger of antagonizing the Democratic party. The Democratic party ought to be very much more alarmed over the danger of antagonizing women.

A deliberate policy of opposition to woman's enfranchisement would mean the arraying of nearly one hundred electoral votes permanently against the Democratic party. It would mean, too, that every state in the Union which extended suffrage to women in the future would be aligned against the Democratic party; and in every other state all the moral and social influence of women, all their devoted and intelligent labor, would oppose the Democratic party at every election.

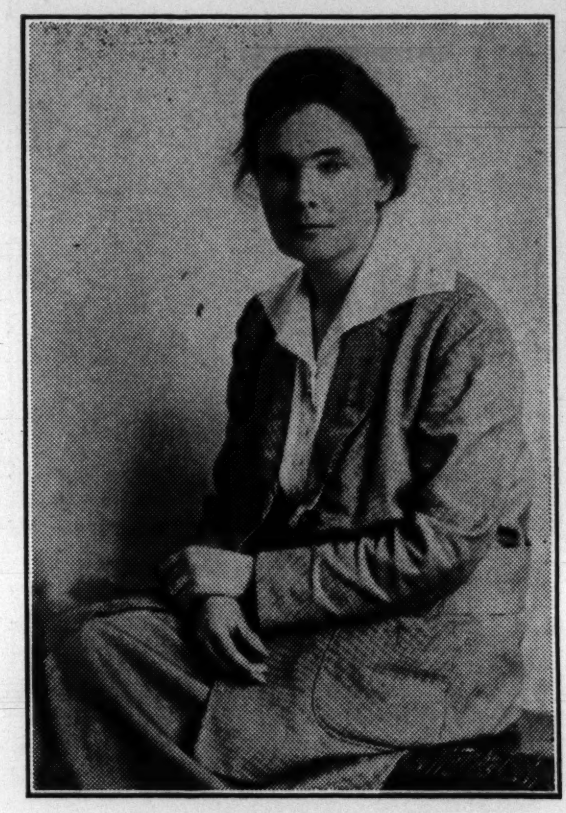
The time has gone by when politicians could frighten women into a timid policy by announcing that they would be "antagonized" by any resentment of their own injustice.

Women are a political power today. That power is growing, not diminishing. Democratic leaders must adjust themselves to these facts.

Woman's Party Conference Plans Democratic Defeat

THE National Woman's Party, meeting in conference at Colorado Springs on August 10, 11 and 12, pledged itself to use its best efforts in the twelve equal suffrage states to defeat national candidates of the Democratic party; congratulated the Progressive, Prohibition and Socialist parties upon their endorsement of suffrage for women by national action, and commended the position of Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican nominee.

The statement of policy was contained in three resolutions unanimously adopted, setting forth the attitude of the Woman's Party, first with respect to the Democratic party, secondly with respect to the Progressive, Prohibition and Socialist parties, and finally upon the announced stand of Charles Evans Hughes for national equal suffrage.



ANNE MARTIN
Presiding Officer at the Conference

Morning Session of the Woman's Party Conference, Hotel Antlers, Colorado Springs, August 11, 1916

First Aim to Defeat Democrats

The text of the first resolution read:

"Whereas, the present administration under President Wilson and the Democratic party has persistently opposed the passage of a national suffrage amendment, and

"Whereas, each of the other national parties, either by its platform or through its candidates, is pledged to the passage of a federal amendment enfranchising women; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the National Woman's Party, so long as the opposition of the Democratic party continues, pledge itself to use its best efforts in the twelve states where women vote for President to defeat the Democratic candidate for President; and in the eleven states where women vote for members of Congress to defeat the candidates of the Democratic party for Congress."

Minor Parties Congratulated

The second resolution read:

"Resolved, that we congratulate the Progressive, Prohibition and Socialist parties upon the definite stand which they have taken in their endorsement of suffrage for women by national action."

The third resolution said:

"Resolved, that we commend the position of the Republican candidate for President, Charles Evans Hughes, for the unequivocal stand which he has taken for human liberty by his endorsement of suffrage for women by national action, and assure him of our appreciation of his statesmanlike position."

On the same day, the following telegram was sent to President Wilson:

"We, the Democratic members of the executive session of the Woman's Party, this eleventh day of August, urge you, as leader of our party, to secure the immediate passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, so that we will not be compelled to continue the campaign against you that we are compelled to do as long as your opposition continues.

(Signed) Jenny Shelley Boyd, Harriot Stanton Blatch, Eva Shannon, Catherine Courtney, Ella Clapp Thompson, E. M. E. Soly, Helen Curtis, Mrs. B. A. Fowler, Mrs. B. B. Boone, Emma Sells Marshall, Florence Bayard Hilles, Mary Belle Glynn, Mrs. R. M. Fergus, Mary Harrington, Lionna Jeancon, Lucy B. Auld, Mornea Rossignol, Marguerite Rossignol, Doris Stevens, Sara Bard Field, Anne Martin, Charlotte Dunwoddie, Emily Robinson, Isabel L. Tour, Sophia Tour, Pauline S. Brown."

The resolutions of the Woman's Party were adopted after a brilliant series of social and mass meetings.

The conference was beautifully opened by a reception to the members and friends of the Woman's Party at Austin Bluffs, the home of Mrs. Leonard E. Curtis. The lovely lawn at Austin Bluffs, with its splendid natural beauty and broad vista of plain and mountain, was crowded with nearly five hundred women at this first general gathering of the visiting delegates. An atmosphere of exceptional charm pervaded the gathering, which, half social and half serious, ushered in the assemblage of party leaders.

Miss Anne Martin was the first speaker and was introduced by Mrs. Bertha Fowler, chairman of the Woman's Party in Colorado. Stirring open-air addresses were given by Mrs. Bertram Sippy of Chicago; Miss Doris Stevens, whose work in Colorado two years ago in the first campaign of the Congressional Union against the Democratic party is well remembered by Colorado politicians; Mrs. William Kent of California; Miss Iris Calderhead, a young suffrage leader from Kansas; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Delaware; and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, "veteran Democratic campaigner."

The business session of the conference, opening at half past ten on Friday morning in the rose room of the Hotel Antlers, was, according to the Colorado Springs papers, admirably managed. "The political wisdom which the leaders of the Woman's Party have been credited with using in their national affairs," says the *Gazette*, August 12, "was displayed in their own gathering. * * * Mrs. Fowler introduced Miss Anne Martin, under whose capable guidance the deliberations of the convention proceeded. She evinced all the coolness and resource of a veteran presiding officer."

Miss Mabel Vernon read the official call to the conference and the membership of the convention and the right of voice and vote was fully explained.

A MOTION was made that the chair appoint a committee of five to draw up resolutions and report at three o'clock to the executive session. Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell of Denver offered a substitute motion that the members of the conference from each of the twelve suffrage states caucus and choose a representative to serve on the resolution committee. Upon the defeat of this motion, Mrs. Lillian Kerr of Colorado Springs offered to amend the first motion by changing the word five to twelve, and adding one representative from each state. The motion as amended was carried and the chair announced that she would appoint the committee at the end of the session.

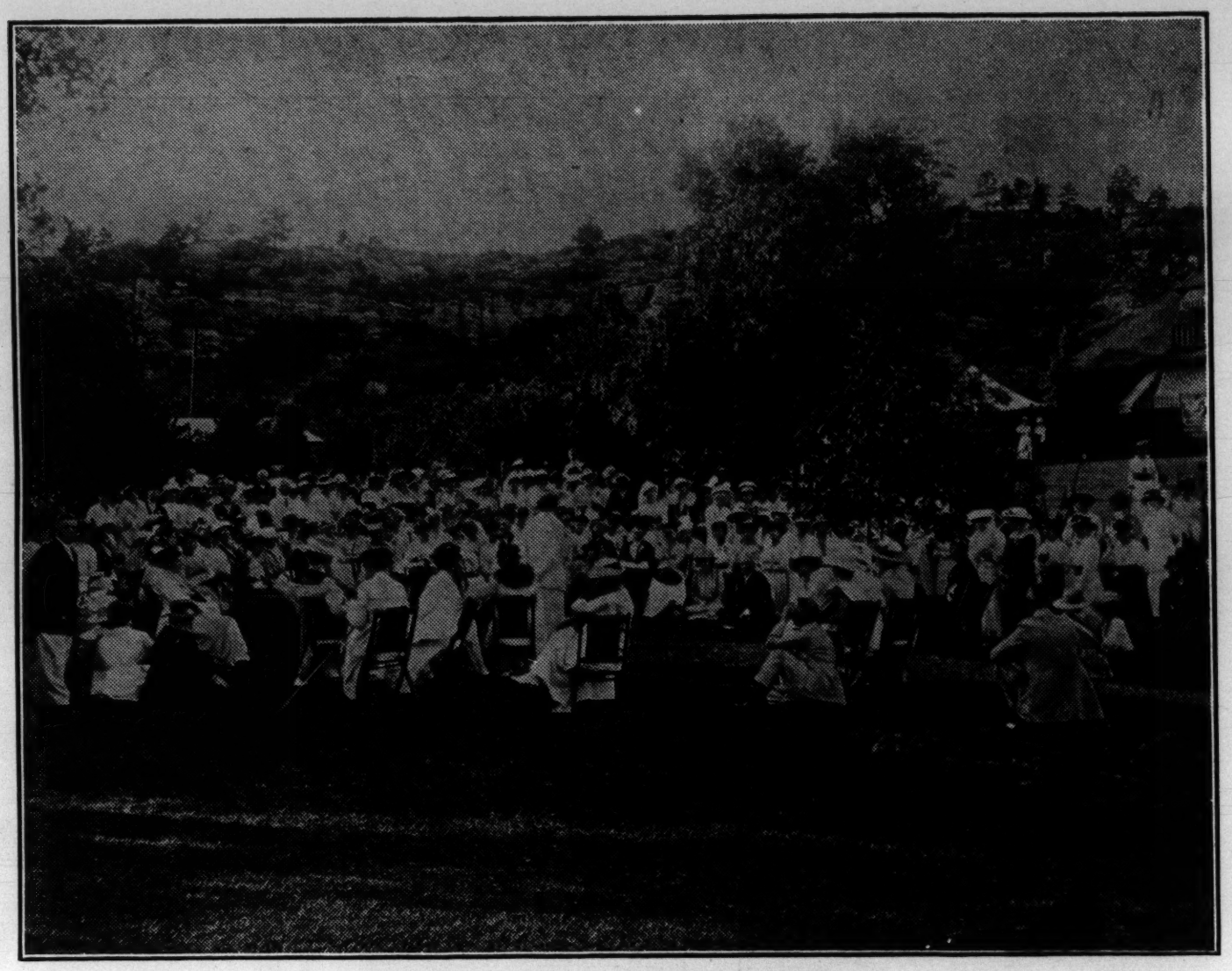
Mrs. Hilles, Mrs. Kent and Mrs. Sara Field then reviewed the political history of the suffrage amendment during the past four years of the Democratic administration. Each of these women, as it chanced, was a Democrat, who was forswearing party and putting suffrage first.

Adjournment was taken as soon as Miss Martin had announced the personnel of the resolution committee, which was as follows: Mrs. William Kent of California, chairman; Charlotte Ellis, Arizona; Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, Colorado; Miss Iona Hart, Idaho; Mrs. Bertram Sippy, Illinois; Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Kansas; Miss Hazel Hunkins, Montana; Miss Mabel Vernon, Nevada; Dr. Florence Manion, Oregon; Mrs. Don Cory, Utah; Miss Frances Lane, Wyoming; and Mrs. Frances Axtell, Washington.

When the afternoon session opened, the ball room of the Antlers was more than half filled with women who are members of committees of the Woman's Party and who therefore had a vote in the executive session called to decide the election policy. As Mrs. William Kent, the chairman of the resolution committee, came upon the platform to offer her report, a certain tenseness could be felt in the audience, indicating that women felt the importance of the business in which they were engaged and were anxious to act for the best.

Mrs. Kent read the resolutions through one by one slowly and distinctly and the motion was then made that each be acted on separately.

The first resolution defining the policy of the Woman's Party was adopted unanimously without question or dispute; the remaining two resolutions were also unanimously adopted after some discussion as to whether the presidential candidates of all parties endorsing national woman suffrage should be named.



Opening the Colorado Springs Conference

The speaking on the lawn at the residence of Mrs. Leonard E. Curtis at the Garden Party to the Woman's Party delegates, August 11

Great Meeting Ends Conference

Friday evening the Woman's Party had one of the largest and finest mass meetings ever held in Colorado Springs. Again the weather was ideal. Despite threatening clouds which had rolled up in the afternoon, at sunset Pike's Peak shone out clear and bold, indicating that the storm had passed by and that Congressional Union luck had once more conquered.

When the Midland Band began to play in North Park at 7:30, the park and the surrounding streets were thronged with people eager to hear the announcement of the policy made in the executive session of the afternoon. The band stand was decorated with the colors, and across it was swung a large amendment banner. Lights were hung in all the trees, which furnished a background for the earnest faces of thousands and thousands of men and women.

Earnestness was undoubtedly the predominating note of the meeting. From the first word uttered by Helen Todd until Sara Bard Field's final appeal died away, it seemed as if the great audience did not stir,—as if their intent faces never once turned away from the spirited women pouring out their souls before the multitude in behalf of justice. They were great women who spoke that night,—Florence Bayard Hilles, Gail Laughlin, Harriot Stanton Blatch, and Sara Bard Field. Not merely eloquence, but devotion and consecration to a cause, marked the speech of every woman. And the audience sat spellbound, touched with a really great emotion.

When the resolutions were read defining the policy of the Woman's Party, enthusiasm was so stirred that the audience broke into a cheer. Then the band played the Star Spangled Banner, and a great meeting was over.

On Saturday a conference was held by state chairman and organizers at which Miss Paul presided. And on the spot the election campaign of the Woman's Party began.

President Wilson Writes to Colorado Women Voters

ON August 12, the closing day of the conference of the Woman's Party at Colorado Springs, a letter from President Wilson, encouraging women in their work for the Democratic party, was read in Denver, at a banquet of the Jane Jefferson club, by Mr. S. H. Thompson, assistant attorney general.

The letter reads:

"The White House,
Washington, D. C., August 7, 1916.

My Dear Friends: I wish I could meet you face to face and tell you in person how deeply I appreciate the work your organization has done and proposes to do for the cause of democracy and popular government.

"I am told that yours was the first woman's Democratic voters' organization in America, and I am sure that as such it must have been the instrument of impressing your convictions very deeply upon the politics of your state.

Women Divide as Men Do

"One of the strongest forces behind the equal suffrage sentiment of the country is the now demonstrated fact that in the suffrage states women interest themselves in public questions, study them thoroughly, form their opinions and divide as men do concerning them. It must in frankness be admitted that there are two sides to almost every important public question, and even the best informed persons are bound to differ in judgment concerning it. With each difference in judgment, it is not only natural, but right and patriotic, that the success of opposing convictions should be sought through political alignment and the measuring of their strength at the polls through political agencies. Men do this naturally, and so do women; though it has required your practical demonstration of it to convince those who doubted this. In proportion as the political development of women continues along this line, the cause of equal suffrage will be promoted.

Candidates and Platform

"Those who believe in equal suffrage are divided into those who believe that each state should determine for itself when and in what direction the suffrage should be extended, and those who believe that it should be immediately extended by the action of the national government, by means of an amendment to the federal constitution Both the great political parties of the nation have in their recent platforms favored the extension of suffrage to women through state action, and I do not see how their candidates can consistently disregard these official declarations. I shall endeavor to make the declaration of my own party in this matter effectual by every influence that I can properly and legitimately exercise.

Services of Women Important

"Woman's part in the progress of the race, it goes without saying, is quite as important as man's. The old notion, too, that suffrage and service go hand in hand, is a sound one, and women may well appeal to it, though it has long been invoked against them. The war in Europe has forever set at rest the notion that nations depend in time of stress wholly upon their men. The women of Europe are bearing their full share of war's awful burden in the daily activities of the struggle, and more than their share as sufferers. Their fathers and husbands and sons are fighting and dying in the trenches; but they have taken up the work on the farms, at the mill, and in the workshop and counting houses. They bury the dead, care for the sick and wounded, console the fatherless, and sustain the constant shock of war's appalling sacrifices.

"From these hideous calamities we in this favored land of ours have thus far been shielded. I shall be profoundly thankful, if, consistently with the honor and integrity of the nation, we may maintain to the end our peaceful relations with the world.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON

"To the officers and members of the Jane Jefferson Club of Colorado."

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

Mr. Hughes and the Federal Amendment

MR. HUGHES' straightforward declaration in favor of the adoption of the Anthony amendment is good politics. While such an announcement by no means assures him the support of all the 4,000,000 women voters of the twelve equal suffrage states, it is sure to win him the support of a greater number of women than he could have expected had he relied upon a more general statement. Other issues will decide the course which many women voters will follow, but nevertheless a good many women will support the candidate who embodies that issue which concerns them most vitally.

But Mr. Hughes' greatest gains will be the renewed interest with which his Progressive supporters will rally to his cause. His speech of acceptance did not give very much comfort to those who looked for a strong bid for Progressive support, but his evident readiness to embrace Progressive ideas will go far toward offsetting the first feeling of disappointment which the formal speech of acceptance may have caused.

A large Progressive vote is essential for Republican victory, and it is fortunate that Mr. Hughes' announcement, which will be favorably received by the rank and file of Progressives, followed so quickly upon the inquiry of Senator Sutherland. Evidently Mr. Hughes is a wiser politician than his opponents give him credit for being.—*Boston Advertiser, August* 2, 1916.

A Line on Hughes

THE fact that Mr. Hughes has chosen, first of all, to elaborate his view of a national amendment granting suffrage to women is not without significance for those who are looking beyond the mere formalities of his speech of acceptance.

Mr. Hughes is not temperamentally excitable, spasmodic, or emotional. He does not therefore jump at the spectacular issues. Where men who might be mentioned would wrap themselves up in an American flag and utter a trumpet call to glory, he takes up for first consideration the very issue they would avoid, and the very issue the convention that nominated him dodged.

He not only takes this issue first, but he deals with it in a very practical way, emphasizing the sentimental point of view not at all, but pointing out clearly the needlessness of a prolonged contest the whole tendency of which must be to segregate the sexes more or less in politics. Women are bound to secure suffrage, they are entitled to suffrage, why then have a bootless and irritating controversy over it?

We cannot credit Mr. Hughes with any notion of "putting the President in the hole," for the national convention had the same opportunity, and the convention was dominated by much more practical politicians than the candidate. The convention talked about suffrage by states, which it would have never done, if it had figured national woman suffrage a winning issue against the President.

Mr. Hughes has declared for a national amendment because he is a nationalist, and he has declared for woman suffrage because he believes women are entitled to the ballot. And he has put the whole matter to the front because he is interested primarily in civic reform, and social progress.—*Des Moines (Iowa) Register and Leader, August* 3, 1916.

We Are!

WITH Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson in a race for those 4,000,000 women's votes, it is beginning to look as though the suffragists are working themselves out of a job.—*Washington Herald, August* 2, 1916.

Candidate Hughes on Woman Suffrage

MR. CHARLES E. HUGHES, the Republican candidate for the presidency, has stated with becoming lucidity what has long been the position of the Boston *Herald* on woman suffrage. It is in effect that this extension of the ballot is inevitable and, accordingly, that it would be better to utilize the energy now expended on the contest over it coming in making ourselves ready for the new order.

Both candidates for the presidency have thus come out for woman suffrage as indeed have the two platforms. But with this difference; Mr. Hughes, in a message to Senator Sutherland, of Utah, goes further than the platform of his party, coming out for the Anthony amendment to the federal constitution. Mr. Wilson consistently adheres to the view that this is a state question, and as such he took his position in the New Jersey contest.

The outcome of such a contest as that over suffrage must be reasonably clear. If all our aspirants for honors in the national field must—wholly aside from personal convictions—give adhesion to woman suffrage, not enough opponents will be left to maintain a vigorous battle. The head of the camel is already well inside the tent. And it behooves all serious students of American tendencies to adjust themselves to this larger measure of democracy.—*Boston Herald, August* 2, 1916.

Miss Suffrage's First Long Dress
Boston Journal, August 9, 1916

"Anything to Beat Wilson, Nicht Wahr?"
New York World (Dem.), August 8, 1916

"Have a Ride?"
New York Evening Mail, August 8, 1916

Ready to Swing Around the Circle
New York World, August 5, 1916

Giving Her a Lift
Baltimore Star, August 3, 1916

The Woman Suffrage Issue

THE important point is that the Republican candidate for President has come out unequivocally for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States giving equal suffrage to its citizens. The incident must be set down as marking another step toward the enfranchisment of women, a consummation which Mr. Hughes regards as inevitable. And there is every reason to believe that on this point he is a true prophet—whether the result is achieved by state or federal action. His letter is a strong bid for the support of suffragists, and it will increase the interest in what President Wilson, whose platform suffrage plank, like Mr. Hughes', is a "state rights" one, will have to say on the subject. There is no doubt of the importance of this question among "normal" political issues.—*Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican.*

Mr. Wilson as a Weather Vane

PRESIDENT WILSON is for woman suffrage in New Jersey and against woman suffrage in Washington.—*Chicago Examiner.*

Mr. Hughes' Stand for Equal Suffrage

MR. HUGHES came out explicitly and strongly for woman suffrage in his speech of acceptance. He left no room to doubt that both his feelings and his judgment were enlisted in that cause. He said nothing as to the method of conferring suffrage, whether by state or federal action, but in his letter to Senator Sutherland and in his address before the Women's Roosevelt League he takes ground squarely in favor of an amendment to the federal constitution conferring suffrage without distinction of sex throughout the entire Union.

He is so clear and emphatic in this pronouncement that no suffragist can reasonably ask for anything more. * * *—*Philadelphia Press, August* 3, 1916.

Campaign in the Equal Suffrage States

The Campaign Starts

NO time is being lost by the National Woman's Party in its vigorous election campaign. The work of organizing the equal suffrage states by congressional districts and counties is being rapidly completed.

Yellowstone County, Montana, held a successful conference on August 4 in the Northern Hotel, Billings, Montana. After a brilliant luncheon, the organization for the county was perfected, with Miss Hazel Hunkins as chairman; Mrs. Edward Clark, vice-chairman; Miss Gwendolen Haste, secretary; Mrs. Mabel Bigelow, treasurer; Miss Arminda Mowre, membership chairman; and Mrs. Sarah Crawford, Mrs. Martha Pattee Ridge, Mrs. Lillian Cummings, Mrs. David Roe, Mrs. H. C. Crippen and Mrs. Louis Dousman, advisory council.

The conference passed a strong resolution protesting against the unfair blocking of the suffrage amendment in the House by the leaders of the Democratic party, and demanding immediate and favorable action on the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Mrs. LeRoy, of Streator, Illinois, Miss Mowre, of Billings, and Mrs. J. C. Hervsman, the speakers at the conference, explained very thoroughly the political situation confronting the women of the nation who desire enfranchisement. Every woman present joined the Montana branch of the National Woman's Party and $150.00 was raised in donations and pledges to defray the local expenses of the party.

Nevada Membership Increasing Rapidly

"MEMBERSHIPS in the Woman's Party," writes Miss Alice Henkle, who is organizing with Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore in Nevada, "are coming in with great rapidity at the Nevada headquarters and it is indeed amazing to see that most of the members are Democrats. We find that they are very indignant over the adverse attitude of their party, especially as they realize that their party stands alone before the country in opposing equality for the women of the country. One woman from the South who is living here said that she of course would vote against her party and work against it too, and that her correspondence this summer would be to men and women throughout the South in an endeavor to oppose her party in its stronghold. She feels sure that she can persuade her eight brothers 'way down South' to vote for Woman First. She said that if the much boasted chivalry of the southern men is of practical value it is time for them to resent their party's discrimination against women.

"On Tuesday while the primary elections were going on a number of men came to headquarters to see how their vote might help the women of the country, among them two judges.

"Two county conventions are now under way in preparation for the coming fall campaign. A large convention committee is working on the Washoe County convention which will be held in Reno at the Century Club on Tuesday, August 15.

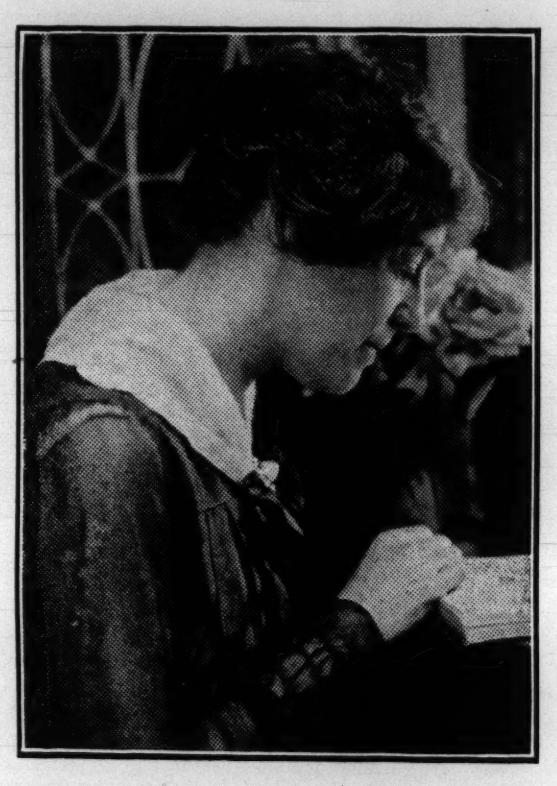
"Miss Whittemore goes on Friday to hold a meeting in Winnemucca, Humboldt County, where new members are being added to our list with great rapidity. Mrs. Bonnifield writes that she is constantly needing more membership cards.

"Miss Whittemore and I made a trip to Carson City and Virginia where we saw a number of women in preparation for a Woman's Party convention to be called there in the near future.

"A special meeting of the Nevada Women's Civic League was called to welcome the representatives of the Woman's Party a few days after our arrival in Reno. The president, Miss Minnie Flannigan, spoke at the last regular meeting of the League, at which they had unanimously indorsed the Woman's Party. Miss Whittemore and I spoke at the meeting and many new members were added to our lists.

"On Sunday evening Reverend W. E. Lonther of the Methodist Episcopal Church invited Miss Whittemore to speak on 'Women in Politics.'

"Several drawing-room meetings have been held by Reno women interested in the organization of the Washoe County branch, and several schemes for increasing the membership, securing subscriptions to THE SUFFRAGIST and raising money for the campaign are being discussed."



Mrs. Sara Bard Field

Who Will Speak on the Woman's Party at the San Diego Exposition

"Suffrage First" Luncheon in Los Angeles, August 16

THE "Suffrage First" luncheon which took place at Los Angeles on August 16 promised to be the center of interest in that city for the week. On the seventeenth Mrs. Sara Bard Field was to speak to a great crowd on the Exposition grounds at San Diego on the aims and policy of the Woman's Party. Mr. Hughes, Republican nominee for the presidency, was expected at the Exposition grounds that day and it is believed that his presence and Mrs. Field's speech will rouse great enthusiasm for the cause of national suffrage.

Mrs. Roy Jones, of Los Angeles, has been appointed vice-chairman of the state committee of the Woman's Party of California.

Temporary organization of the seventh congressional district into the Woman's Party was effected at a meeting held recently at the home of Miss Olive Stewart, at Fresno and Miss Beulah Miller, of Fresno, was elected temporary chairman. Permanent organization was to be effected at the "Suffrage First" luncheon.

Colorado Counties Organized

GARFIELD COUNTY, Colorado, organized a branch of the National Woman's Party on August 3, at a conference held in the reading room of the Motor Club, Glenwood Springs. Mrs. J. W. Cummings presided as temporary chairman. The committee elected at the conference were: Chairman, Mrs. R. P. Malavy; vice-chairman, Mrs. Amelia Dewey; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. E. D. Cramp.

Strong resolutions were passed urging the President to speak to his party in the interest of the federal suffrage amendment, so that it should certainly be passed on to the states at this session.

The organization of Chaffee County, Colorado, was completed at a meeting at the residence of Mrs. F. M. Cochems in Salida, July 25. The officers elected were, chairman, Mrs. F. M. Cochems; vice-chairman, Mrs. George A. Montgomery; secretary, Mrs. Jack Julien; treasurer, Mrs. M. V. Shonyo.

The organization of Lake County was completed a few days later at a conference held in the Commercial Club Room of the Vendome Hotel, in Leadville, and the following officers were elected to represent that county: Chairman, Mrs. Dillon-Martin; vice-chairman, Mrs. W. A. S. Parker; secretary-treasurer, Miss Beryl Bonner.

Many Large Meetings Held in Illinois

THE organization of the fourteenth congressional district of Illinois was planned at a preliminary conference of interested women held August 2, at the home of Mrs. J. R. Hanna in Monmouth. At three o'clock Thursday afternoon and again in the evening a mass meeting was held on the courthouse steps. "The thoughtful people of the town," writes Miss Grant from Monmouth, "showed a remarkable degree of interest in discussing this work, and both papers in the town gave excellent publicity."

A great meeting was held at noon on August fourth when Miss Grant addressed the employees of one of the large manufacturing concerns in the town, and Friday evening a street meeting was held at Oquawka. The meeting was arranged by Mr. Leonard, who, although he is a busy farmer, came twenty miles in his automobile for the speakers and took them back after the meeting. Miss Grant writes that great interest was shown by the residents of the town, one man even closing his drug store in order to attend the meeting. Another public meeting was held in Monmouth at Saturday noon, a street meeting Monday night at Rock Island and a public meeting Tuesday noon at Moline before Miss Grant left to attend the conference at Colorado Springs.

Headquarters were opened in the Scearles Building in Monmouth on August 3.

Organization Work in Utah Planned

PLANS for organizing districts throughout the state of Utah preparatory for the fall campaign of the Woman's Party were drafted at a meeting of the Utah branch of the Congressional Union in Salt Lake City August 2. Mrs. E. M. Garnett was appointed to prepare resolutions to be sent to Senator Sutherland and Governor Hughes by the branch thanking them for their attitude toward the cause of national woman suffrage.

Treasurer's Report

Contributions toward $200,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

List of Contributions from August 7 through August 14, 1916

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Miss Frances Frothingham..	$1.00	
Mr. Edward Day Barker....	1.00	
Miss Lucy Burns	25.00	
Miss Gertrude Lynde Crocker	5.00	
Miss Mary B. Dixon.....	5.00	
Mrs. J. E. Jones	1.00	
Mrs. Stella Peterson.....	1.00	
Mrs. Frederick C. Howe.....	25.00	
Miss Katharine Rolston Fisher	5.00	
Mrs. J. R. Garret.....	2.00	
Seattle Federation of Women's Clubs.....	5.00	
Dr. H. O. Carlene.....	1.00	
Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore (collected)	72.10	
Mrs. Gilson Gardner	1.00	
Mrs. A. B. Barber.....	30.00	
Mrs. Olive Hasbrouck.....	1.00	
Mrs. William Floyd.....	100.00	
Minnesota Branch Congressional Union	50.00	
Miss Amy H. Jenkins.....	1.00	
A Friend	50.00	
Through the New Jersey Branch:		
Mrs. W. B. Boulton.....	100.00	
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins....	100.00	
Mrs. Vernon Voorhees Rood	25.00	
Mrs. George S. Shimmin....	5.00	
Mrs. Harriet Armstrong.....	5.00	
Major S. G. Reynolds.....	10.00	
Mrs. E. B. Rossiter.....	1.00	
Mrs. R. E. Shepherd.....	5.00	
Mrs. Edward Clark.....	10.00	
Mr. O. J. Thomas.....	10.00	
Mrs. G. W. Woodson.....	1.00	
Mrs. Edith S. Townes.....	2.00	
Mrs. Bessie J. May.....	1.00	
Miss Lavinia L. Dock.....	5.00	
Miss Esther Johnson.....	1.00	
Mrs. Lucius Cuthbert.....	600.00	
Mrs. Mary M. Taylor.....	1.00	
Mrs. E. F. Arthur.....	1.00	
Miss Bessie Little	10.00	
Membership fees	38.75	
Collection	6.17	
Total	1,320.02	
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST.....	143,505.11	
Total collected by National Headquarters through August 14, 1916.....		$145,040.13

Contributions made to Montana Headquarters:

Mrs. Edward Clark....	10.00	
Billings Branch, Montana Power Co.....	10.00	
Mr. C. W. Bowen.....	10.00	
Mr. James Ray.....	5.00	
Mr. B. S. Langworthy..	5.00	
Total	40.00	
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST.....	16,244.52	
Total collected by the Branches through August 14, 1916.....		16,284.52
Grand Total		$161,109.65

Charlotte Perkins Gilman to the New York "Times"

THAT one editor on the New York *Times*, who is so earnest an opponent of equal suffrage, has allowed his feelings quite to overmaster his intellect again. On Friday, July 14, he commits himself in an editorial on "The Woman's Party," to certain positions which it will be difficult to defend. He takes note of the proposed action of that new party to organize the woman's vote and use it to induce federal action, and it fills him with horror. This he calls "its threat," and again refers to it as "political blackmail." "At the two conventions," he says, "their lieutenants were busy, making no arguments about suffrage, simply swinging their clubs."

As any one can see, there is no fairer political weapon than exactly this—a body of voters of one mind let it be known that they will vote against those who oppose them. As "a threat," as a regular method of action, it is used, has been used continually, by men voters always. Can this editor explain why it becomes any different when done by women? Why does he call it blackmail? Blackmail originally was used for the method of compounding with marauding cattle thieves. Some cattle were surrendered as a sort of tribute to save the rest. Blackmail, in our modern sense, as practiced by newspapers and individuals, is making a victim pay for suppression of some crime or other unsavory secret. It is the price of silence. If a voter or group of voters said to a legislator or group of legislators, "If you do not do as you are told we will publish your crimes," and the legislators did as they were told accordingly—this would be blackmail.

The perfectly honest, open and usual method of organizing a group of voters to enforce desired legislation by their voting power has no faintest connection with blackmail—and that editor knows it.

Further he calls the movement a sex war, says that it demonstrates the charge that woman suffrage will make in politics a division along sex lines. Again the man talks nonsense—and knows it. The present distinction which gives men the ballot and denies it to women "makes in politics a division along sex lines"—an arbitrary, unjust, unwise and most mischievous division. As fast as women are enfranchised that division is obliterated. In the free states men and women do not vote in separate and opposing groups. There is no indication that they will.

This Woman's Party, with its massed vote, is not an effort to set women against men. In voting against the party administration which does not serve their wishes, they will be voting with the millions of men who also vote against it—for a similar reason.

Moreover, it is entirely possible that bodies of men voters who believe in equal suffrage will add their weight to this woman vote.

Still further, there is nothing whatever to show that women's vote, when won, is in any way inimical to the interests of men. It is pretty solidly opposed by the bad men—but the vast majority of good men are, also. * * * —*The Forerunner, August*, 1916.

A Correction

(The following contributors, listed in THE SUFFRAGIST of last week, should have been credited to the New Jersey branch.)

Mrs. R. M. Laird	$3.00
Mrs. Morris M. Mead.....	1.00
Rev. M. V. McDuffie.....	.75
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins.....	20.00
Collection, Belmar	.86
Collection, Wildwood	.23
Total	$25.84

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Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles	1
Mrs. W. L. Hunt	1
Miss Florence E. Ranger	1
Miss Ethel Ferry	2
Mrs. Mary L. Gay	2
Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest	1
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Miss S. Ada Flatman	2
Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore	5
Miss Alice Henkel	2
Mrs. Dodge	1
Miss Ellen Schmidt	2
Miss Vivian Pierce	3
Mrs. Frank C. Payne	1
Miss Alice Paul	1
Miss Frances Frothingham	5
Mrs. Jessie Hardy Mackaye	1
Miss Cornelia Wyse	3
Miss Marie Schmidt	2
Miss Doris Stevens	1
Total	59
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST.	3,503
Total through August 12th, secured by subscribers	3,562

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